FBIS
DAILY REPORT

M I D D L E E A S T A N D S O U T H A S I A R E V I E W

6 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said it makes "no difference" who is president of the United States; the conditions for the hostages' release have been approved by the Majlis and sanctioned by Ayatollah Khomeyni and "we will carry them out." He went on to declare that the "positions" of the Iranian Government will not be affected by the election of Ronald Reagan and "will not change under any circumstances." Majlis Deputy Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini also stated that the defeat of President Carter would not have "any effect" on the hostages issue but then qualified his statement by saying: "Since Carter was already in power, if he had been reeelected we would have concluded the matter sooner. But since Reagan has just taken over the position, resolving the issue will take longer."

Reaction to Reagan Victory

Egypt--According to MENA, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt is "confident" that American participation in the peace process is a "firm U.S. policy" whose goal is to bring about "full autonomy" in the West Bank. He recalled that negotiations for the disengagement agreements began during the Republican administration of Gerald Ford, and he wished President-elect Reagan "all success" in completing the process started by these agreements in order to reach a just solution to the Palestinian problem. 'Ali concluded by saying that Egypt will exert "all its energies" in coordination with the new U.S. administration to achieve these "vital objectives." President Anwar as-Sadat had earlier briefly congratulated the President-elect on his electoral success in the course of comments praising President Carter for his efforts in the peace process.

In a commentary carried by Cairo radio, Ibrahim Wahbi said President-elect Reagan will have to "consider" the "difference" between what he said as a presidential candidate and what he must do as president despite the activities of "pressure groups" to "push him onto a course that is not of his own choice." Wahbi said that the Camp David process begun by President Carter must be completed by Ronald Reagan and that the "pressure" of interest groups such as that exerted during the U.S. presidential election should not be allowed to return the Middle East to conditions that caused the past four Arab-Israeli wars. Commenting on Prime Minsiter Menahem Begin's statement that Israel is a "strategic extension" of the United States, Wahbi said that U.S. interests are preserved through the "preservation" of Arab interests and that both are served by the continuation of the Camp David course. He concluded by saying that Egypt believes that Ronald Reagan "is aware of these facts," as they are well known to public opinion throughout the world.

Syria--An unattributed commentary carried by Damascus radio said it makes no difference who is president of the United States because the "special U.S. course" based on the "general strategy of world imperialism" will remain unaffected. The commentary added that the United States will act as it has always acted, that its "role and presence" will grow and that it will continue to distract people by keeping them busy studying "presidential images" rather than the substance of U.S. policy. TISHRIN, in a commentary reported by SANA, said Syria will not make "premeditated judgments" on the new U.S. administration based on its perception of individuals but will formulate a stand in response to the policy it adopts and the practices it follows.

Jordan--King Husayn sent a congratulatory message to President-elect Reagan, carried by Amman radio, in which he stressed that the Jordanian people share America's hopes for a "radiant future" that will "herald a new era" for the world. He said he is looking forward to "renewing the ties of real friendship and constant cooperation" between the two countries.

Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, in a statement reported by AD-DUSTUR, said Jordan regards the results of the U.S. presidential election as the "downfall of one of the pillars of Camp David" and expressed the hope that President-elect Reagan will have a "balanced sense of justice" and view the Palestinian cause from a "new perspective."

Lebanon--According to Beirut radio, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said it would be best to wait several days to ascertain the "attitudes" of the incoming administration, but he noted that the "general concepts" of U.S. policies have not changed for some time and that Lebanon did not prefer one candidate over the other as long as "all of them cling to the same policy." The radio also cited Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus as stating that Lebanon "expected" Reagan's victory and hopes that he will devote to Lebanese affairs the "attention they deserve" and make efforts to ensure the country's "extrication" from its "predicament." He said that it would be mere "speculation" to discuss whether or not President-elect Reagan will be "more comprehending" of U.S. policy toward Lebanon but that he hopes the new president will find Lebanon's "frequent and friendly criticisms" of U.S. policy of some use and will take them into consideration.

PLO--In comments reported by the Voice of Palestine, PLO Executive Committee spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar excoriated President Carter for his role in the Camp David accords and the autonomy talks and for granting Israel $11 billion in aid and loans that "encouraged" it to continue its occupation of the Palestinian homeland, usurp the rights of the Palestinian people and continue its aggression against Palestinians in and out of their homeland. Abu Mayzar did not mention President-elect Reagan by name but warned that the Palestinian people's "curse" will fall on anyone who "tampers" with their cause and rights. According to the radio, the political analyst of the Palestinian news agency warned all "fraternal and allied forces" of Reagan's "perilous statements" and his "aggressive" campaign platform against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

Commenting on Ronald Reagan's victory, in an interview with the Voice of Palestine, Director of the PLO Political Bureau Shafiq al-Hut said he preferred Reagan because he "more truly represents" the American system and American "greed" and will ultimately "reveal the truth" of U.S. policies. Al-Hut said that if the President-elect carries out the policies he put forth during the campaign, there will be an "explosion in several hot spots" in the world that will create more "battle arenas" beyond the Middle East and make the United States more enemies. According to Al-Hut, the Palestinaians need "everyone who is America's enemy," and the new president might "drag" those countries that have tried to "evade" the U.S. policy of "hostility and confrontation" into publicly adopting stances against or independent of the United States.

PLO spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi told AFP that the outcome of the U.S. elections was a victory for Israel, to which Ronald Reagan has promised much "politically, militarily and logistically." Al-Labadi said that if the new president puts Henry Kissinger in charge of U.S. foreign policy, it would "bring back the cold war to the Middle East."

Saudi Arabia--In a congratulations message to President-elect Reagan, carried by Riyadh radio, King Khalid said he is looking forward with "particular interest to the achievement of justice, thanks to your penetrating insight and wise leadership, in the Middle East problem and the finding of a comprehensive solution that will restore security and stability to the region."

Pakistan--Karachi radio reported that President Ziaul Haq has sent a congratulations message to President-elect Reagan saying that the "overwhelming support" he enjoys from the American people is a "tribute" to his leadership and expressing confidence that the "traditional relationship of friendship and mutual cooperation" between Pakistan and the United States will "continue to strengthen" during the Reagan administration.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Tariq 'Aziz on U.S. Policy--In a press conference held after his meeting in Paris with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, reported by INA, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz reiterated Iraqi assertions that the United States is "biased" in favor of Iran. He said that such a U.S. stand "harms" the chances for reaching a peaceful settlement and that continued U.S. support for Iran would only encourage it to pursue the fighting which would have "adverse results" for the region and the world. Tariq 'Aziz further stated that Iraq is aware that Iran and the United States maintain "secret relations" that have remained "hidden" because of the "clamor" over the hostages issue.

Military Situation--Iranian officials have expressed concern over military developments in southern Khuzestan. In a speech given to a group of Muslim clergymen, carried by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni "warned" the forces defending Abadan and their commanders that he "expects this siege of Abadan to be broken" and said that if Iraqi forces enter the city they will "inflict heavy losses on us." He also declared that "our people" must drive the Iraqis out of Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) and "take the offensive." Khomeyni went on to say that "people who have no military knowledge should not interfere in military matters, just as we do not expect some colonel to come to us and lecture us on the Islamic canon." In comments made during the 5 November Majlis session, reported by Tehran radio, Abadan Deputy Mohammad Rashidian urged the "officials and responsible persons' concerned to break the siege of Abadan "as soon as possible" and warned that "if negligence is shown in this matter and if the necessary resources, whether human or military, are not used, the Iranian people will never forgive them."

Iranian and Iraqi media reported no major developments on the battlefronts. In addition to reporting continuing artillery and mortar bombardment of Abadan, Tehran radio said Iranian forces had carried out successful operations in the Dezful region, on the Dobb-e Hardan front and on the Allaho Akbar heights and that clashes continued in Ilam, Kan-e Zur, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and the Qasr-e Shirin heights. In a communique carried by Tehran radio, the Iranian Joint Staff reported Iranian air sorties against military targets on As-Sulaymaniyah and Sayyid Sadiq and on communications lines southwest of the Basra-Al-Faw road. The communique also said Iranian aircraft continued to pound enemy concentrations in the Abadan area. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, confirmed the Iranian air raid on As-Sulaymaniyah and added that the village of Panjwin had also been bombed.

Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that the parliamentary under secretary in the Foreign Ministr met with the French ambassador and protested against the sale of Mirage aircraft to Iraq. According to the radio, the ambassador said that France will supply Iraq with only five of these planes in accordance with an agreement signed in 1977. Paris radio had earlier reported that these planes would be the first in a batch of 60 ordered by the Iraqis in 1977 and 1979.

Egypt

According to MENA, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has notified Ambassador Alfred Atherton that Egypt considers January a "convenient date" to hold the proposed tripartite summit conference "so as to report it to the new administration." The agency said "contacts" are underway between Egypt and the United States to organize talks in preparation for the conference. In comments reported by MENA, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said he believes that the autonomy negotiations will continue in the form of bilateral talks between Egypt and the United States and Israel and the United States. Ghali also said Egypt had earlier formulated a "strategy" to be used in case Ronald Reagan was elected and is planning to implement that policy.

Cairo radio reported that Egypt has decided to "postpone" Butrus Ghali's visit to Israel in light of the Israeli "desire" that talks be held in Jerusalem. According to MENA, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt has always rejected the holding of meetings in Jerusalem and that the Israelis should have realized that no Egyptian official would attend talks in that city, which Egypt does not recognize as Israel's capital. 'Ali also said Egypt will launch a diplomatic offensive in Africa, Europe, Latin America and Asia, in addition to holding further discussion with the United States, in order to give a "boost" to the peace efforts. He affirmed that Egypt supports the European initiative undertaken on the basis of the Vienna declaration as an "additional" and "complementary" effort to the Camp David process.

Libya

Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland reported that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met with visiting Chadian President Oueddei Goukouni in Libya on 2 November and on 4 November visited northern Chad in the company of Goukouni. The radio and other monitored Libyan media did not specify where in Libya Al-Qadhdhafi met with Goukouni.

Afghanistan

In a speech upon his return from the Soviet Union, reported by Kabul radio, President Babrak Karmal warned the "ruling reactionary militaristic circles" of Pakistan to "cease from further interferences" in Afghanistan. He went on to warn them not to become a "tool" of the region's "reactionary colonialism" or of "international imperialism"--led by U.S. imperialism--"Chinese hegemonists" and "other reactionary circles" and reiterated that Afghanistan is "ready for discussions around a table" in accordance with Afghanistan's declaration of last May.

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KARMAL MEETS WITH AFGHAN STUDENTS IN UZBEKISTAN

GF051615 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister, met yesterday with Afghan students studying in Soviet [word indistinct] Uzbekistan. Addressing the students, Babrak Karmal informed them of the implementation of a decision made by the Third Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. In his speech, Babrak Karmal stressed the negotiations with Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Speech in Tashkent

LD051630 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1130 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Babrak Karmal yesterday received Afghan students who are studying at the educational institutes in Uzbekistan and spoke to them. The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA made a speech and informed them of the steps that are taken in Afghanistan to apply the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee Third Plenum. Similarly, Babrak Karmal gave detailed explanations about the adopted resolutions regarding the intensification of the struggle against the enemies of the Sawr Revolution, the fundamental social and economic changes and progress in the country--whose aim is the complete liberation of the toilers of Afghanistan from the yoke of exploiters--and the improvement of the national economy, the continuation of land reform and the democratization of the social and political life of Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal devoted the main part of his speech to the fruitful results of the discussions held with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of that country's Presidium. Babrak Karmal said that during these talks agreements were reached marking an important stage in strengthening the fraternal friendship between the people of Afghanistan and the USSR and in further strengthening and deepening Afghan-Soviet relations and all-round cooperation.

KARMAL SPEAKS IN KAEUL ON 'SUCCESS' OF USSR VISIT

LD052216 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, genereal secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, delivered at a "mass meeting attended by tens of thousands of the toiling people of Kabul" in front of the eastern gate of the Revolution Council headquarters on 5 November--recorded]

[Text] Kabul Compatriots, the toiling courageous people of revolutionary Afghanistan, friends, comrades: [applause] Greetings and peace to the heroic and toiling people of Afghanistan. Greetings and peace and respects to the free, independent and proud motherland of Afghanistan. [applause]

The courageous people of Afghanistan, you and all the people of the world are well aware that 20 days ago, an official and friendly invitation was extended by the party and Government of the USSR, the tested friend of the people of Afghanistan and the people of the world, to the official government party delegation and to myself.

It is my national and conscientious party and government duty to bring to your attention that millions of the sons of the great USSR welcomed the representative party and government delegation of Afghanistan in a unique, unprecedented, historic and deeply fraternal manner. [applause]

Compatriots, this unique and friendly fraternal welcome was in fact a welcome for the people of Afghanistan, the revolutionary, free and independent Afghanistan. [applause]

During the course of history, after the October Revolution, the welcome for the representative party and government delegation of Afghanistan, which is in accordance with the national and historical will of the people of Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, this vanguard of the people, party of the working class, the party of all the toilers of Afghanistan, paid this visit as a decisive blow which was dealt to all the lying propaganda of the reactionary force of the region and international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, hegemonist, expansionist and heretic chauvinism of China, and it announced to the people of the world that Afghanistan is free and independent. [sentence as heard]

This clearly exposed all the wicked, shameless, treacherous and hostile propaganda of the enemies of the independent Afghanistan that it is not the USSR but the enemies of Afghanistan which are threatening the independence of Afghanistan. It is the USSR which has always been, is and will be the true defender of the freedom and independence, development and progress, prosperity and well-being of the people of Afghanistan and our motherland, the revolutionary and heroic Afghanistan. [applause]

Dear and toiling compatriots, we are asking ourselves a simple question and, also, we are asking our enemies: How is it possible that a country which, according to the treacherous propaganda of reaction and imperialism from Washington and the Pentagon up to Islamabad and Beijing and the warmongering and reactionary forces of the world and the region, which claims, so to speak, that the revolutionary, free and independent Afghanistan has been invaded by the USSR--how is it possible that such a proud and high-headed welcome is extended by millions of the citizens of the great USSR to a country which has been under invasion? [applause] The answer to this question is resolute and clear and it is like the sword of the people of Afghanistan, sharp and resolute. As a matter of fact, the welcome by the USSR, the Soviet party and government and its majestic leaders headed by the esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, was for a free and independent country. [applause] [words indistinct] The time after of national independence was attained by Afghanistan, as a result of the armed uprising of the heroic people of Afghanistan against British imperialism, an uprising defended by the USSR. That was a defense of the people and of the will of the people of Afghanistan against aggression and against imperialism.

This is the same USSR that the whole British Western world of the past told Amanullah Ghazi that he should not go to visit, but Amanullah Ghazi dealt a severe blow to all the power of British imperialism and showed that it was the will of the people of Afghanistan that he visit the USSR, the great country of the great Lenin.

We declare and announce our invincible determination to all black forces of imperialism, international reaction and Beijing chauvinism that it is the invincible and irreversible will of the heroic people of Afghanistan that they will regard the friendship between the USSR and Afghanistan, in soul and heart, honor and conscience in accordance with their national interests and well-being, and they will keep it with (?their lives) and shall never lower this banner of friendship. [applause]

Comrades, friends, compatriots, I believe that you are well aware and informed regarding the great and very fruitful results of the visit of the official party and government delegation of revolutionary Afghanistan to the USSR through the pages of the press and the radio and television. I only want to highlight two points in this short time: the discussions and superb fraternal and friendly visit in the USSR, to the majestic leaders of the USSR, headed by dear Brezhnev and the Afghan delegation were carried out. [sentence as heard]

From the beginning until the end, until the last moments when I left Tadzhikistan for Afghanistan, a lesson and impression and rock-like feeling was created--the USSR, as far as it concerns independence and freedom, development and progress in Afghanistan and the maintaining of peace and security in Afghanistan and in the region, as far as it concerns the economic, cultural and social enhancement of the new and noble humans of Afghanistan, as far as it depends on raising the standard of living of the toiling and persecuted masses of Afghanistan the USSR will, to the utmost, without self-interest will not be sparing in its fraternal assistance to and cooperation with revolutionary Afghanistan and its revolutionary and heroic people

Dear compatriots, you are assured that those days are not far away when all the forces of the power of the people of Afghanistan, in one broad national fatherland front under the leadership of the PDPA, will uproot and eliminate at the very base and foundation the final remnants of cruelty, tyranny and murder and the final remnants of foreign aggression with the assistance of the USSR and with the firm determination of the people of Afghanistan. [applause] We, while enjoying [words indistince] possess invincible revolutionary determination that we shall construct and create a society, new, free of cruelty and tyranny and free of the exploitation of man by man. [applause]

Once again, with clear and loud voices, we will tell the people of the world and address Pakistan in particular and protest to the reactionary and militarist ruling circles of Pakistan to stop and cease aggression on Afghan soil. The ruling reactionary and militarist circles of Pakistan must stop and cease provocations, interferences and aggressions on the sacred soil of the people of Afghanistan. [applause] We protest to the ruling reactionary militarist circles of Pakistan against their becoming the tool of the reaction of the region, the international reaction, imperialism, headed by the U.S. imperialism and Chinese chauvinism. [applause]

On the other hand, we emphasize clearly once again that in accordance with the announcement of the DRA which was proposed on 14 May 1980, we are ready for political talks at (?one table). We extend the hand of friendship to the people of Pakistan, the people of Iran, the people of Asia and people of the whole world. [applause]

We in particular say to Pakistan: Let us sit around a table for political discussions and resolve all issues and the existing topics through peaceful and political means. These issues were pointed out in the joint statement of the DRA and the USSR with total clarity and comprehensively. The discussions which took place in Moscow were all about the creation of an atmosphere of peaceful conditions in Afghanistan, the region, Asia and in the world. [applause]

Dear compatriots, permit me to say clearly to you and to the people of the world: One of the greatest issues, which belongs to the destiny of the life and death of humanity, what I have seen in the children, in the sons, in the girls, women, men, workers of the great factories, kolkhozes, scholars, intellectuals, in the party and government leaders; and I have learned directly from the thoughts, soul and the wisdom of Comrade Brezhenev. [sentence as heard] [applause] What is that issue, compatriots? The USSR and its great people; a united piece, processed from strong steel as an unconquerable fortress. In every place in the honor and conscience of these honorable and human-loving people there exists one eternal and sincere slogan and that is: defense of peace and relentless struggle and fight against the preperation for war by the force of reaction and imperialism, in particular that headed by the U.S. imperialism, [word indistinct] and all the warmongering forces, which you witness everywhere.

Compatriots, the toiling and Muslim people of Afghanistan, you may not be able to envisage and imagine the world war, that is nuclear war. Today, U.S. imperialism and the countries of its alliance belonging to NATO, in collusion and conspiracy and by the creation of the triangle of Washington, Beijing and Tokyo, and NATO, are preparing and getting ready for war, a fatal war, a war of the destruction of the world. This is only prevented by the gigantic power of the USSR which has put a bridle in the mouth of this savage beast. [applause]

This is a scientific fact that the Americans and Europeans [words indistinct] that military strategic (?bases) are (?capable) enough to wipe out the whole of Europe from the surface of the globe. All these terrorising arms and all war and military machinery is reaching its highest stages in the Western world in a lunatic manner. It is openly and clearly threatening the world with an atomic war.

Here it is, all of progressive humanity, all the toilers of the world, all the peaceloving forces with one voice, as a united gigantic force, will fight and struggle against imperialism, against the warmongering forces, not only in words but in practice with a powerful force. They will defend peace and detente and the elimination of international tensions, in all parts of the world, particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They will defend the peace and security of the nations and the cooperation and friendship among nations. Relentless struggle shall be waged against war mobilization, against those who are fanning tension, against all heretic, satanical and black forces of U.S imperialism which want to eliminate humanity. [applause]

Therefore, it is our duty at home to coordinate all the creative and powerful forces of the people of Afghanistan in one united national fatherland front against the aggressions, provocations and the undeclared war from abroad; we will fight to consolidate and stabilize full and complete security in the country. Also this is the humanitarian duty of the people of Afghanistan, that they struggle in defense of peace, freedom, independence and progress, on an international front headed by the power of the USSR. They shall wage a relentless and stubborn struggle against the satanical, devilish and war-mongering forces of the international reaction, in particular U.S. imperialism, on one broad international front. [applause]

To end, allow me to say: Long live peace on the planet earth! Long live the unshakeable friendship between the DRA and the USSR, our eternal and everlasting brother and friend. Long live the toiling, Muslim and heroic people of Afghanistan. Hoist the banner of the united PDPA.

DEFENSE MINISTRY MEETING CELEBRATES KARMAL'S USSR VISIT

LD052331 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the friendly and official visit to the USSR by the high-ranking party and government delegation of the DRA, under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and premier of the DRA, and also on the occasion of the ever increasing friendly and fraternal relations between the people, parties and governments of the two countries, a grand meeting was held today in the hall of the Ministry of Defense by the Department of Political Affairs of the DRA's Armed Forces.

In this meeting, Lt Gen Mohammad Rafi', minister of defense, in the course of a speech, explained the history of good relations and good neighborliness between the DRA and the USSR. Brigadier General Col Aqa, head of the Political Affairs Department; Maj Gen Baba Jan, chief of staff; generals, high-ranking officers, civil servants and personnel of the Ministry of Defense and officers of the headquarters of the Ministry of Defense also participated.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER RETURNS FROM CUBAN VISIT

LD051958 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Aslam Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council and DRA minister of communications, returned home today after participating in the international intersputnik conference in Havana.

At Kabul International Airport, some high-ranking party and government officials were present to welcome him back. On arrival at Kabul International Airport, he said that the proposal for the membership of the DRA of the International Intersputnik union has been unanimously adopted at the conference.

Aslam Watanjar added: Afghanistan participated in the International Intersputnik Conference in Havana as an observer. At the meeting, a scientific and technical cooperation protocol was signed between Intersputnik and Intercosmos. During his visit, he met with high-ranking party and government authorities of Cuba and they discussed further cooperation between the two countries. Aslam Watanjar expressed his appreciation at the warm welcome that he and his entourage were given in Cuba.

PDPA'S BARIALAI INTERVIEWED ON PROPAGANDA

AU051506 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Nov 80 P 6

[Interview given to Vladimir Divis by Mahmud Barialai, member of the PDPA Central Committee and editor in chief of the party newspaper HAQIQATE ENQELABE SAWR--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of September, the first copy of the press organ of the PDPA Central Committee--the paper HAQIQATE ENQELABE SAWR (TRUTH ABOUT THE APRIL REVOLUTION)--came out in the Afghan capital, Kabul. I asked its chief editor, Comrade Mahmud Barialay, member of the Revolution Council and the party's Central Committee, and simultaneously head of the PDPA Central Committee's international department, for an interview on the present situation in Afghanistan.

[Divis] The tasks recently set by the Central Committee for the editorial office are obviously identical with the tasks of the entire party in the sphere of propaganda and agitation.

[Bariala] Our primary task is propaganda and agitation work among the broad strata of our country's population, but at the same time we will strive to raise the quality of the party members' and candidate members' theoretical knowledge. Now, as the second phase of our national democratic revolution is underway, it is above all necessary to explain to the Afghan people the basic aims of our party. Then we will develop the maximum effort in the struggle to make all our party organizations and all individual members have a uniform position on all main political, theoretical, as well as ideological matters. One of our most important tasks is to rally the people of this country around the party and to mobilize all national democratic forces, the workers, farmers and the intelligentsia, against internal and external enemies.

[Divis] The newspaper that you direct became the organ of the PDPA's Central Committee 2 months ago, but it began to be published, under the same name, at the beginning of January. Why was a party press organ with a new name not set up?

[Bariala] It is a fact that a newspaper emerged under the same name soon after 27 December 1979, after the Amin clique was overthrown. First, it is a very appropriate name for a newspaper. We also took into account the fact that the people have already become accustomed to HAQIQATE ENQELABE SAWR.

[Divis] What is the present situation on the propaganda front? What is the influence of bourgeois, and primarily radio, propaganda on the population of your country?

[Bariala] They hoped that, because of their backwardness, our people would easily believe them, but they miscalculated. On the contrary, they provided the Afghans with an opportunity to vividly convince themselves about the slanderous and false substance of the bourgeois propaganda.

Our people believe less and less the statements made by the gentlemen of these radio stations. I was able to convince myself that on these wavelengths one never spoke, and cannot speak, about the successes of the revolution.

By its anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaigns, however, bourgeois propaganda is not pursuing foreign policy aims alone, even if they are dominant in it. Our foreign adversaries know very well the present situation in our country, they are fully informed about our successes in the economic, political and military sphere. Nevertheless for them the so-called Afghan question is an instrument in their fight against the policy of detente, against peaceful cooperation--an argument for pushing through higher armament budgets.

[Divis] How strong is the influence of the reactionary part of the clergy today?

[Bariala] As we have proven many times over, we fully respect the deep religious convictions of our people, of the majority of our working people. We do not intend to use our power against the church; but we will consistently separate religion from politics. The original Islamic doctrine also contains much that is positive, with which we can only identify ourselves. It advocates a struggle against oppression, against lawlessness, against poverty of some and the riches of others.

Our revolution is first of all a national democratic revolution, even though in perspective one with a clearly socialist orientation. That means that at present, when our main enemy is feudalism and imperialism, we are not rejecting the assistance of even the representatives of our national middle and small bourgeoisie and, together with them, the assistance of progressive religious representatives, of whom we have a large number here. From the very beginning our system has been implementing the principle of separating church and state, but at the same time we will continue implementing the principle of freedom of religious denomination for all our citizens, while on the other hand we will not permit the reactionary forces to prevent us from building a new society by abusing Islam for that purpose.

[Divis] What is the party bodies' reaction to the anti-Soviet slander, spread among the Afghan population by the bourgeois propaganda and espionage centers?

[Bariala] It can be said that our economic potential, even though it is small, has been built thanks to the Soviet Union's assistance, above all. On the other hand, in the fifties the USSR enabled us to rearm our army by delivering modern weapons to us so that we could thus strengthen our independence at a time when the United States was shaping the aggressive CENTO pact in this area. It was at that time that the first group of Afghan officers went to study in the USSR; prior to that they studied in the United States and Saudi Arabia.

After the revolution our cooperation was raised to a new and qualitatively higher level, but a very negative role was played in its development by Amin. It was again the Soviet Union, however, that helped us return to the right path. Soviet soldiers came to our country not just with weapons to defend our fatherland against the foreign interventionists; together with them there arrived from the USSR new shipments of seed, fertilizer, grain, machinary and other necessary things, along with experts and specialists. From the very first days all Afghans could convince themselves of the Soviets' resolve to selflessly assist a friendly peoples defending its independence and freedom. Lately the number of specific instances is rapidly increasing in which even the rural population itself is appealing directly to Soviet commanders, begging them to deploy at least a small unit in their village that would protect them against the raids and looting of bandits. How are these friendly relations reflected in the bourgeois propaganda? In the very same way as when it wrote about Soviet assistance to the people of Vietnam, Cambodia, Cuba, Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia. Lies, slanders, distorted half-truths. As I said, our revolution is primarily a class fight, and when a fight is going on for something, there are both allies and enemies. That is why even in the case of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan nobody can expect that the population of our country will support the revolutionary changes 100 percent from the very beginning. This self-evidently applies to our class enemies--to people closely bound to former regimes, who had lost their wealth and their privileges--but apart from them, the group also includes some people primarily from among the ranks of the illiterate, deeply religious rural population, who had easily become victims of hostile propaganda, and often even of physical pressure and extortion.

In this context is is also necessary to see that, even in such a short time as 10 months, we have achieved considerable successes in this sphere. Our people are daily convincing themselves about the Soviet Union's deeply humane, fraternal and selfless assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and they will never forget these manifestations of friendship. Today an increasing number of people in our country realize that without the USSR's assistance the Afghan people could have hardly successfully defended their national independence. It can be claimed with certainty that, were it not for that assistance, the history of Chile would have been repeated and Afghanistan would have become a link in the chain of American military platforms against the USSR and against the national liberation movement in this entire area. All progressive forces would have been ruthlessly persecuted, and one of the most reactionary regimes in Afghanistan's entire history would have come to power in Kabul.

[Divis] Thank you for the talk.

FORMER DRA UNESCO DELEGATE PAKTIAWAL INTERVIEWED IN FRG

DW041427 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 31 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent's report signed E.L.]

[Text] Neu-Isenburg, 30 October--Mr Paktiawal, secretary general of the Afghan UNESCO commission, who accused the Soviet Union in the presence of the delegates of the organization's conference on education, science and art of suppressing and murdering his people as well as of violating human rights in his country, explained to journalists in Neu-Isenburg near Frankfurt the reasons for his spectacular performance. Paktiawal, who fled to the Federal Republic after his speech and asked for political asylum, said that he decided to take that step in order to stop the Soviet invasion of his homeland. He originally planned to appear in public at an international UNESCO meeting in April this year, but since that auditorium was very small he decided to speak in Belgrade to UNESCO delegations from throughout the world.

Paktiawal said that he voiced his Belgrade protest against Soviet action in Afghanistan without having prepared it in writing. He opposed the proposed UNESCO media resolution on freedom of communication for individuals and populations. He pointed out in this connection that the press, radio and television in Afghanistan are completely in the hands of the Russians. All publications and speeches are censored by the Soviet occupation forces so the speech he was supposed to give in Belgrade was also checked by the Afghan Foreign Ministry where Soviet officials are ensonced. Even state chief Babrak Karmal is no longer allowed to compose his own speeches.

Paktiawal repeated again that the Afghans want to have peace with the Soviet Union, but the latter kills Afghans and totally dominates his country in all domestic political fields as well as in foreign policy fields. Paktiawal said that the number of Afghans killed by the Soviet occupation forces because they fought the Russian invasion totals 1 million people. In addition, there are another 1 million people living as refugees in Pakistan and some Arab countries. The secretary general of the Afghan UNESCO delegation said that he wanted to focus the attention of the world on the situation in his country when he made his Belgrade appearance. The present situation in Afghanistan could be repeated anywhere in the world. The Afghans want to have good relations with the Soviet Union, yet they demand self-determination and peace for their country. This is the reason for their fight and nothing else.

Paktiawal appealed to the mojahedin (freedom fighters) in his country and urged them not to give up their fight for freedom. He states his opinion that with the help of everybody it would be possible to prompt the Russians to withdraw from his country. He called in this connection particularly on the Muslims as well as the big powers to talk to the Soviet Union. Paktiawal said that another reason for his Belgrade appearance was that Afghanistan has almost been forgotten already and the public must be informed over and over again about developments in his country.

Talking about his flight to the Federal Republic, Paktiawal, who left his wife and seven children--aged 15 years to 8 months--behind, said that originally he had planned to return from Belgrade to Kabul, but prior to leaving the conference hall he was asked why he did not prefer to fight instead of losing his life in Kabul, so he decided to flee. He thanked the Yugoslav Government for looking after his safety up to the moment he left Belgrade. He is still concerned about his safety, but so far he feels safe in the Federal Republic and has no problems here. The refugee Afghan official further said he would like to inform the Federal Republic about the situation in his country if he had an opportunity to do so.

The Belgrade appearance by Paktiawal only became possible at all probably due to the circumstance that the Afghan delegation chief, Anahita Ratezbad, the minister of education and close aide of Karmal, suddenly had to leave for Moscow so that the Afghan UNESCO chief took the floor instead. Neither his Kabul friends nor his family were informed about Paktiawal's project. Mrs Faiqa Mukhtarzada, an official of the Kabul Foreign Ministry and one of the four members of the Afghan delegation, had left the delegation prior to the spectacular speech by Paktiawal; she is said to have requested political asylum in Switzerland.

Paktiawal said that he was able to remain in his position because of his qualifications even though he had been active against the Russian influence since 28 April 1978, when the Soviet Union began to intervene in Afghanistan through a so-called revolution. The 45-year-old Afghan studied education in the United States and graduated with a masters degree from the University of Wyoming; he was a department chief at the Afghan Education Ministry; he had lost that job during the short rule of Hafizollah Amin. The new regime under Babrak Karmal appointed him secretary general of the Afghan UNESCO commission.

According to Paktiawal, Karmal is no longer in Afghan because he has sold out his country; He only has the confidence of the Russians. As regards the domestic situation of his country, Paktiawal further said that the Afghan ministries no longer have any authority. Russian advisers are everywhere; he has seen them himself in the Foreign Ministry and in the Ministry of Education. He was summoned personally several times by the Russians. In the Ministry of the Interior there are also GDR "advisers."

Asked whether there are also other soldiers in Afghanistan in addition to the Russians, Paktiawal said that he did not have much access to military matters but he had heard that there were also Cuban and Czechoslovak troops in the country; however, he cannot confirm that personally.

Paktiawal said further that many Russians have been killed in Afghanistan, particularly in the Panchyat valley. The mojahedin practically have control of the whole country, except some big cities, although some 100,000 Russian soldiers are in the country. He himself did not join the mujahedin because he thought that he could do more for his country through UNESCO. Paktiawal stated his concern with regard to the fate of his family members; he appealed to the public to help him so that they will be soon permitted to leave Afghanistan.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES MUSLIM CLERGY ON EVE OF MUHARRAM

LD051808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1101 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 5 November to a group of Muslim clergymen on the eve of the month of Muharram; place not given; Khomeyni makes no mention of the hostage issue in this speech--recorded, duration 76 minutes]

[Excerpts] We should not imagine that the problems of Iran have been solved, that they have come to an end. Neither the cultural problems, nor other problems, have been solved. You should never be afraid of the fact that, for instance, the usurping Iraqi Government has attacked Iran or that it is engaged in some destructive actions. Don't ever be afraid of them. They cannot do anything.

You should be concerned about the fact that they [not specified] might have the same plans that they had at the time of Reza Khan and Mohammad Reza Khan. In the past, from an intellectual and abstract point of view, they were afraid that if Islam and its manifestations were in vogue it would not allow them to make the profits that they used to make. Now, in practice, they have received a blow and have witnessed the power of Islam. They have realized that if a nation with a 30-odd million population, (?a country which has a relatively small population), if 35 million people can do this, what will happen if 1 billion people of the world--there are about 1 billion Muslims in the world--act like the Iranians? [passage indistinct]

Now that a few people, a number of people, are sincerely serving the revolution, voices are being raised from every corner that there is a government of the clergy. They are gradually trying to implement the same old plans. In the past, they did not do it all of a sudden. At the beginning, they did a little and then gradually they told the people; then the newspapers began to write; they set up meetings and conferences; and, finally, they carried out their aim. Now, again, the same plan is being implemented.

At that time one of the things they used to say was that we were a weeping nation, in order to take away from us our mourning meetings. When we [not specified] banned the mourning ceremonies, while he himself used to go to these mourning ceremonies at first, was he afraid of the mourning ceremonies, or did he fear that something else was involved in these mourning ceremonies and was it that that he was trying to stop? Was the turban or the hat an issue, or had they realized something which would not allow them to (?suppress) the people. They realized that the mourning ceremonies are capable of doing something which would prevent them from doing what they wanted to do. When an entire nation in the month of Muharram says the same thing throughout the country. [Sentence as heard]

Do not imagine that in the mourning ceremonies you are weeping for the sake of the lord of martyrs [Imam Hoseyn]. No, the lord of the martyrs has no need for this weeping. (?nor do these mournings) achieve anything by themselves. However, these meetings unify the people and give them [word indistinct]. Thirty or 35 million people during the month of Muharram, especially on 'Ashura [10th day of Muharram when Imam Hoseyn was martyred], become united and go in the same direction. During the month of Muharram the clergy and the orators can mobilize the entire nation throughout the country for one goal.

The political aspect of these meetings is more important than other aspects. [passage indistinct] The issue is not the issue of weeping. The issue is the issue of unity. The issue is a political issue--the prophets with their divine mission wished to mobilize and unite the nations through various means so that they could become invincible.

Islamic issues are political issues and the political aspect predominates over its other aspects. Islam has made certain gatherings compulsory and it has emphatically encouraged the holding of some other meetings. These are political issues.

The issue of gathering in Mecca in various forms with unity and solidarity among the people, the fact that it has been made compulsory for Muslims from all parts of the Islamic world to go there and do this and that--God has no need of their worship. God, the Almighty, the all-blessed wishes to bring the people together. He has made it compulsory for them to gather in that place and to discuss the issues of Islam and to solve them.

Unfortunately, due to people's ignorance, they gather in Mecca but they do not properly study their own problems. Recently, it has become somewhat better. However, when the Muslims who take part in such a great gathering, at which people from all over the world have been assembled, no other power can make such a gathering; no matter how hard the governments try they may be able only to assemble some of their own people from their own country. Yet God, the Almighty, the all-blessed, has made it obligatory for the people to gather at these assemblies.

One of the political results of these gatherings is that, first of all, they get informed about each other's conditions--that they should have an understanding with one another--that they become brothers, that they show friendship to one another and discuss the problems of their cities and their countries at those gatherings and find solutions to their problems. Had we performed this one teaching in the way it was meant, we would not have these numerous problems which the Muslims are facing.

If Islamic governments became aware, if they paid attention to the fact that this great gathering has been made compulsory by God, that it has been ordained by God for us and that we have been told to go to that place, these governments would have created the means for achieving its goals, so that the nations that go there could meet one another, so that they could discuss with one another the problems of their countries--they would discuss with one another the difficulties which have been created for them and are being created for them by the great powers--so that they could return to their own lands and propagate the issues.

If the governments were governments that paid attention to such issues and did not want to be under the yoke of great powers and could appreciate the taste of ruling over a [word indistinct] society, they would realize that it is better to rule over such a society than one which is not aware of anything.

To be relieved of the yoke of the superpowers, even though it might have many calamities for our nations, is better than living in big palaces and having luxurious houses and cars and being servants of others. Had they realized this, they would have joined their voices with those of their nations and they would provide the means and would perform this great hajj gathering as it should be. They themselves would go to these gatherings and would sit together and solve their problems. Then Islam would become a power that no other power could confront. This is why they have invited all the Muslims of all different cities to go there once a year. And God enjoins the people to go on a pilgrimage to the house of God. Anybody who is able to go should go.

Another thing is the congregational prayers during the 'ids [religious festivals] twice a year. This means that the people in various cities should get together, and the issue is again political. Once a week there should be Friday congregational prayers so that these big gatherings can be held and in each place the problems of the day can be investigated. Thanks be to God that in recent years this has been done and we hope that it will be done more. The gentlemen should preach so that these gatherings are improved.

There are also the congregational prayers at which people gather together in the mosques everyday, and not so that only old people and (?the 7-year olds) go. No, the mosque should be filled with young people. [shouts of "God is great and Khomeyni is the leader"]

Our youth should know that any attack on any aspect of Islam is propaganda by the superpowers and the plunderers, implemented by their agents in order to d'scredit Islam.

Our youth who, thank God, are active like me ought to bear in mind that any of these Islamic rites [words indistinct] that they are against it.

What is under the turban that they should be against and what is at the mourning gatherings is coordination of the entire nation, that the entire nation in any one day comes out and cries and, if necessary, [words indistinct] that the ulema among them decided to unite them against a power. They are frightened of this, not your tears [words indistinct].

They do not mind the gatherings as long as you do not oppose them. What they are frightened of is the political aspect of the mourning gatherings.

Our mourning gatherings today have been revolutionized; they are no longer as they were. These gatherings have been revolutionized the way that our nation has been revolutionized. Therefore, those so-called intellectuals should not think that mourning gatherings are no longer of much importance. It is exactly these weepings that have contributed to the realizations of our aims. It is exactly these gatherings which contribute to enlightening the nation.

We should draw conclusions from opposition made during the time of Reza Khan, opposition which no doubt was made on directives. One doubts if, had he not been given the directives, whether he would have acted on his own initiative. We have to learn a lesson from that opposition, to realize and draw the conclusion that if they opposed mourning gatherings, these gatherings were against their interests. If they oppose spirituality, you should immediately conclude that spirituality is against their interests. If they oppose the university, you should know that the university is against their interests. The existence of a proper university is against their interests.

Of course, they would not oppose a university which would have been established on their own terms and whose graduates they would have controlled so they would act as they wished them to act. They would not oppose such a university, but today they are opposing the university.

In the Islamic revolution they oppose its university, its mourning gatherings and its clergy, its committed Muslim youth from the bazaar--oppose practically everyone.

Today we are witnessing opoosition in every respect from the superpowers, opposition to this nation and all of its Islamic aspects. Yet we have to be aware and awake and remain vigilant. Their propaganda is more harmful to us than wars. One should not underestimate this propaganda. What fear do we have of the war? A nation which is ready for martyrdom and considers martyrdom as a great honour has no fear of these issues.

Even when a war begins, our nation begins to be awakened, becomes more mobilized, and you should know that as a result of this imposed war onIran, the war which has been launched by people who betrayed Islam, the archopponents of our Islam, Iran has been united--a united Iran embarked upon a revolution. What other event could unite the people to such an extent? This war has mobilized our people, [words indistinct].

Of course, we have lost some of our youth. Islam has lost many such youths, but we have not lost as many as we lost during the Saffain war [an early Islamic war]. We have suffered much less. Whatever we lose is for Islam. When it is for Islam, what fear can we have? As far as we are concerned the war has awakened us [words indistinct].

Yet, what you should be afraid of is this propaganda aimed at loosing your faith toward mourning gatherings, or those who go to villages and communicate the false message that he [Khomeyni] has said that the mourning gatherings and ceremonies are no longer necessary. [Words indistinct] how could I possibly have said such things when I know the political importance of such gatherings, both the political aspect as well as the Islamic aspects.

Of course, these are issues which we have to review; it is a task for the government and for the nation and, in fact, for everyone. They are of us, our brothers. They have destroyed their houses, killing a large number of them, eliminating them, making them homeless. Wherever they arrive they should be accorded hospitality. Nevertheless, this does not mean that in facing up to an issue in which all of us ought to be united and to crush the superpowers we should forget other issues. We have to tackle both problems.

The mourning gatherings and ceremonies have their own places; there should be mourning, true mourning gatherings, and the clergy ought to keep alive the memories of the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn--peace be upon him--and the nation must with all its resources keep alive and respect Islamic rites, especially this one. By keeping these memories alive, Islam will remain alive.

You preserve religious ceremonies, you should keep Fridays, you should maintain Islamic feasts and the rites inherent therein and you should safeguard meetings of mourning in the same grand manner in which they were conducted in the past, or even more grandly; and the people of the pulpit--may God Almighty render them succor--should strive to guide and propel the people toward Islamic problems, toward Islamic political problems and Islamic social problems; and do not give up fasting since we live for these very things. [loud cheers and shouts of "God is great"]

There are other issues which should be brought to the attention of the people on a countrywide scale by the gentlemen preachers and by the people of the pulpit. One such issue is what I have already mentioned and which--God willing--will be brought to the attention of the people and which--God willing--the Muslims will heed. They should not tire of the war. The war is a good thing. Of course, we have not taken the initiative, we have not taken the very step toward war. But now that this war has been imposed on us it entails a great advantage for our movement. One of its effects is that it has exposed the ignominious nature of our enemy. He wished to grab some glory for himself although he was the foe of Islam. Prior to his assault on Iran he behaved badly in Iraq; he behaved badly against Iraqi ulema; and he behaved badly toward the Iraqi nation. He behaved in similar fashion toward the throngs mourning the occasion of 'Ashura and he behaved criminally toward the pilgrims to Karbala'. In this manner he was exposed throughout the world. So now, no matter how much hypocrisy he may engage in, and no matter how much he may pray and pretend to be a Muslim and such things, all this will be of no avail.

It has also become clear that he is not the one to work for the Arabs. In Khuzestan they very often killed the Arabs. So if he were really for the Arabs, then why would he kill Arabs? Neither did he attack a country because he entertained territorial claims there. [sentence as heard] What grievous losses have been suffered by the Iraqi nation in this war and what stupendous financial and material losses have been suffered by the Islamic [as heard] nation:

One of the issues which has been clarified is that the Satans have understood the power of Islam in Iran and have understood the might of our army and our guards--may the Almighty safeguard them all. [shouts of approval] Others came to understand that the power of Islam is more than what they imagined it to be. It is the power of Islam which monolithically united and mobilized a realm against these people. This is the might of Islam. Another blessing of this imposed war is that it has brought them shame while it has brought our nation militancy, power and fearlessness.

This war which has been imposed on us has also inflicted losses on us and certain brothers have died and those who perished in Khorramshahr and Abadan and Dezful left behind wives and children without breadwinners. So these women and children started their exodus to other parts of the country. You should recommend to the people that these people are brothers and they have become displaced in the path toward Islam and for the war for Islam. You should look after them as if they were your very own children. Should there be any children without anyone to look after them, then everyone should adopt one of these and look after him. The government should take steps to prepare houses for them in an organized manner and with respect. The government should provide them with food. These people have become displaced. You should not think of yourselves only. You should help these people. The rich among you should help them. The pious brethren and sisters should assist them.

Another thing is that our government and people should pay heed to the fact that a country beset by war is bound to suffer from shortages at some time or another. In Iran these shortages are few--thanks be to God. Things should not be such that people should contribute to the shortage, for instance, by rushing to buy things and hoarding them afterward. They should not imagine with this war which has taken place here that Iran will be beset with difficulties. [as heard]

No, Iran will not be beset with difficulties. You should all pay heed and deal with problems using Islamic methods, through humanitarian means. Should you deal with problems using Islamic methods, these problems will not get so out of hand that you will wish to monopolize things, begin to overcharge people or behave in a nonhumanitarian way. When there is a war facing us the people should think more of maintaining calm in Iran, and praise be to God, it is calm. People who rush to buy things whether these things exist in abundance or otherwise are subversives who wish to weaken your morale.

Nothing has happened to us. A group of people have come along who are engaging in sabotage in a corner of our country. Iran has always suffered from such bandits. These bandits have always been plentiful. A great many existed in the old days when they used to besiege a city and sack it.

We should not allow such things to happen. And I expect this siege of Abadan to be broken. I warn the guards, the security forces and the commanders of the security forces that this siege should be broken. There should be no negligence. This siege should definitely be broken. They should not think that should these people come we will drive them out, because should these people come in they will inflict heavy losses on us. Our people should not allow these people to come and enter Abadan. Our people should drive these people out of Khorramshahr. Our people should take the offensive. [shouts of "God is great"]

Our people should also pay heed that the commanders, guards, soldiers and the gendarmerie--that all these people who are engaged in that place are engaged in self-denial and self-sacrifice. These people cannot just sit around in comfort. Everyone of these people who have gone to these fronts are displaying self-sacrifice. At any rate, they believe that some missile might one day hit them and destroy them. Our people should express appreciation to these people. They should strengthen their morale.

People who have no military knowledge should not interfere in military matters, just as we do not expect some colonel to come to us and lecture us on the Islamic canon--just as you see certain people read a verse from the Koran and then continue to talk about certain things when, as a matter of act, they have no knowledge whatsoever of the Koran and of Islam. We who have no knowledge of military matters and of war should not express our view that things should be done in this or that fashion. How do you know that it would be better to do things that way? You and I have no knowledge of such matters. They should not weaken the morale of and deal blows at our soldiers who are doing their utmost to sacrifice their lives. You are sitting on one side and saying things should be done this way. A man who sits on one side can talk a great deal. Let them do what they can and, thanks be to God, they can and, God willing, they will act. We, too, have patience. Do not show impatience.

You people have now been fighting for 2 months--really, less than 2 months. You who are saying we are standing up to all the superpowers and are confronting them and who are clenching your fists at the United States, the USSR and others, should be so powerful that should the foreigners--God forbid--land behind your very houses tomorrow, you should display the selfsame clenched fist and tackle the foreigners in hand-to-hand combat. You who have enjoyed all the good things--are you unwilling to put up with yor discomforts?

Such a momentous task [the Islamic revolution] which attracted the admiration of the world for you involves some hard work. Safeguarding Islam entails some hard work. You rose up for Islam and shouted: We want an Islamic Republic. All these people are against the Islamic Republic. All the powers are against the Islamic Republic. A man who has challenged all the powers and, thanks be to God, has remained unscathed should not change his mind because something has happened. How many martyrs did you give in the civil war against Mohammad Reza and his fascist SAVAK? Since 5 June 1963 onward we have probably given 100,000 martyrs.

Be tough gentlemen. Your young men should remain steadfast: [shouts of "God is great"] We are all the soldiers of God--God willing. You are not my soldier nor I yours. [loud laughter] We have risen all together in order to revive Islam here and, God willing, we will export it to all other countries in the world. [cheers] We are all brothers, friends.

TEHRAN RADIO, LEADERS COMMENT ON OUTCOME OF U.S. ELECTIONS

Raja'i: No Effect on Hostages

LD051752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] In an interview with PARS, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, referred to certain current issues in connection with the U.S. presidenttial elections. In reply to the question: What is your opinion about the U.S. elections and the presidency of Reagan, the prime minister said: Just as we have repeatedly declared, from our viewpoint there is no difference between Reagan and Carter and both of them are safeguarding the interests of U.S. imperialism, and are striving to subjugate the weak people and, I believe, this issue cannot be an important event to us. There was a time when this issue was of particular significance for such countries as Iran since our policy depended on the U.S. administration, but the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran is independent and for us there is no difference between the election of Reagan or Carter.

The question was then asked: Would Reagan's election as president of the United States at all influence the issue of the hostages and would Reagan accept the conditions for the release of the hostages? Mr Raja'i replied, saying: the conditions for the release of the hostages are embodied in the law passed by Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly and this issue concerns our country. For us it makes no difference who governs in the United States. These conditions have been approved by the Majlis and the imam has sanctioned them and we will carry them out.

The question was asked: Will the positions of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran change with the election of Reagan? In reply Mr Raja'i said: They will not change under any circumstances.

He was then asked: Could Reagan's election have any effect on the war imposed on Iran by Iraq? Replying, the prime minister said: As I do not see much difference between the U.S. presidents I believe that he will not have any effect on this war. Reagan's past, however, shows him as being more adventuristic than Carter and for this reason it is possible that the new U.S. president will provide greater backing to the infidel Saddam.

In conclusion, Mr Raja'i once again emphasized that Reagan's election as U.S. president might be an important event, but for us, who make up an independent country, this will make no difference whatsoever.

Kho'ini: Delay in Hostage Resolution

LD051821 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, the deputy speaker of the Islamic Majlis, this afternoon took part in an interview with Greek national television and answered questions put to him by that network's correspondent. According to the public relations office of the Islamic Majlis, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini, answering a question on the probable effect of the presidential elections and Reagan's victory on the issue of the hostages and their release, said: It is not the [word indistinct] that changes U.S. policies, rather, the predominant issues dictate U.S. policies and then someone is chosen and imposed on the people of America. In my opinion, Carter's policies were defeated in the United States, and this does not have any effect on the issue of the hostages. Since Carter was already in power, however, if he had been reelected we would have concluded the matter sooner. Since Reagan has just taken over the position, however, resolving this issue will take longer.

Answering a question on the effect of Reagan's election as president on the war between Iran and Iraq, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini said: America and Russia and their supporters approve of Iraq's attacks against Iran and Reagan's election will not have any effect on the war waged by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini, answering the last question on whether the hostages would face trial if obstructions are created in the way of fulfilling the conditions set by the Islamic Majlis for the hostages' release, said: If the United States does not fulfill our conditions then the hostages will face trial.

Rafsanjani, Majlis Deputies' Views

LD061012 Tehran PARS in English 0808 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, 6 Nov (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Following the presidential elections of the United States and the victory of Mr Reagan, PARS asked for the viewpoints of the speaker as well as several deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis) yesterday.

The Majlis speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, (?said) the election of Reagan as the president of the United States does not concern us because it makes no difference to us whom would be elected in America, and this only concerns the American nation and their electoral system. We have chosen our path and will continue it. We don't want to interfere in such (?affairs). Anyone who wants to confront us, we will also confront him and if anyone traverses the path of truth we can come to some understanding with him.

The deputy speaker and head of the special committee to investigate the hostages' issue, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini said: "We would have differences with the United States regardless of who would be its president. The point is not Carter...rather we are fighting against the imperialist and world-devouring policy of the United States regardless of its president, because Carter and Reagan are practically identical twins. The speaker of the Majlis. [sentence as received]

'Ali Akbar Parvaresh said that the Iranian revolution is a movement in accordance with the Islamic doctrine and the general policy of the United States, whether the Republicans or the Democrats come to power, cannot play any role here. Especially that Imam Khomeyni had pointed out during a meeting a few days ago that neither Carter nor Reagan can have any role in a movement based on Islamic doctrine, because their concepts are based upon the vulgar prevailing [word indistinct] and affairs, and existing political and international conventions, and when a revolution wants to break all the dominating values of course such [word indistinct] are not capable of playing any roles. He stressed that Iran has the determining role and no power had the ability to oppose it.

The first deputy of Tehran, Fakhroddin Hejazi said, "When a Muslim and committed nation relies on God, it does not matter who the enemy would be, whether Carter or Reagan. It is true that General Eisenhower was a member of the Republican Party and that he caused the coup d'etat of 1953, however, President Kennedy was a member of the Democrat Party and created the catastrophe of June 5th of 1963, and President Carter was also a member of the Democrat Party who caused the martyrdom of 60,000 of our people. We never think about the intensity of the hostility of our enemy and if we are faithful, no power can defeat us. Thanks be to God, this faith is clearly perceivable in our Islamic Republic and Imam Khomeyni is (?ushering) us to the path of the prophet Mohammad, which is the path of victory. Therefore our general policy would not be changed by the election of Reagan."

Sadeq Khalkhabi, deputy from Qom, said that the U.S. policy was subject to the capitalist system and not any special person. He added that international Zionism, imperialism and the multinational corporations have a great role in determining the thought of the president of the United States." What concerns (?me) is that we will not change our policy by the coming to power of Reagan and we will continue to go on our own way."

Ahmad Tavukuli, secretary of the Majlis, said that the U.S. presidents, whether from the Democrat or Republican parties, were indicators of who is the supporter of the secular interests of the United States and nothing more, therefore, the policy that the world-devouring imperialism follows sometimes necessitates tactical harshness and at other times tactical kindness. Whenever it is necessary to show tactical kindness, the Democrats come to office and otherwise if harshness is considered in order the Republicans have usually come to power. President Kennedy and the Democrats initiated the Vietnam War and President Johnson, a Democrat, continued it. President Nixon, a Republican, who continued the harsh policy of the U.S. Democrats in Vietnam, backed a vicious conspiracy in Chile since a new tactic was needed there. President Carter followed the same policy in Iran.

Mohammad Jamad Hojati Kermani, deputy from Tehran, said, "Imperialism is the same and these two persons make no difference to us. If there is any difference between the Democrats and the Republicans it is that the Democrats hide their steely claws in silk gloves. Therefore, during this period, imperialism will obviously show its real face. He stressed that the enemy has now unveiled its real face and we will annihilate the traces of imperialism and colonialism from throughout the world more decisively with the assistance of the oppressed.

Deputy from Mashhad, northeast of Iran, Diyalameh, stated: "We consider no differences between the agents of international Zionism.

Islamic Revolution's Role

LD052102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1707 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Today once again we witnessed the manifestation of the greatness and firmness of the Islamic revolution of Iran which succeeded in affecting the American elections by spreading its crushing waves beyond the ocean and toppling Jimmy Carter, this proud and self-centered element, from his throne and sending him directly to his peanut farm.

Carter's disgraceful defeat came at a time when almost all the political societies of the world were sure of his victory. Carter's maneuvers during the last 2 weeks to stupify and deceive the American people seemed so effective and constructive that they forced even the most (?pessimistic) observers of the world to consider his defeat an impossibility, especially since, according to the tradition governing American society, except for very exceptional cases it was never observed that an incumbent president was unable to enter the White House for a second term. In addition to this, since during his 4 years in the presidency Carter had tried very hard to solve the existing problems in the United States and prevent the increasing anarchy, he was very hopeful that he would be able to put his opponent aside and rule over half the world for another term.

Carter, however, was ignorant of the fact that the blood of Iranian martyrs and the brave vanguards who were drowned in their own blood while struggling against [word indistinct] and the wishes of the rulers of America and their servants would eventually catch up with him and that the heart-rending tears of Iranian mothers and fathers who had lost their young children would burn him like a flame and would burn his throne and [word indistinct] together.

Yes, Carter was so wrapped up in his own dreams that he never even imagined that the clenched fists of millions of Muslim Iranians might come down on his head like a hammer and throw him down so hard that not only Carter and his conspirators but all those atheist politicians, statistic experts, and expert philosophers would be left in a daze.

During the few days before the U.S. elections almost all the president-making societies supported Carter, and Reagan had become an emptyheaded clown; it seemed as if he was put on the stage only because his presence was needed to fill in the place of an election rival. Three reliable American newspapers with mass circulation, the Washington POST, New York TIMES and WALL STREET JOURNAL, supported Carter, and since international Zionism had somehow expressed its support for Carter--who granted permission to sell planes to Israel and did not recognize the Palestinian organization--he was assured of the votes of all American Jews. Even to the last stages, the announcement of the conditions set for the release of the hostages by the Islamic Majlis boosted Carter's hope for reelection and assured him that by stirring the emotions of the American people he could create a false atmosphere in his favor. He proudly adopted his position against the conditions set by the Iranian nation and, as if he were totally alien to this affair, regarded our rightful conditions with such lack of interest that one would think his evil acts against Iran had been forgiven and it was Iran's turn now to compromise with the rulers of the White House because of the extensive, deceptive propaganda and fear of Reagan coming to power. Carter made another mistake, however, and like all the other mistakes during the past 2 years about the Islamic revolution of Iran, once again he was enslaved by the formulated and computerized calculations and used the conditions announced by Iran only as propaganda material. Using the weak points of the American people, he began all sorts of lies and fabrications in order to fill his ballot boxes more than before. Carter did not know that the Islamic Majlis did not announce its conditions in these critical times to help Carter win or to extend a hand toward the Satan named Carter to free itself from a frightening nightmare.

It was God's will that our Majlis should determine the fate of the American spies in such a way that first it disgraced the rumormongering enemy and opposers of the Islamic revolution and then disarmed Carter who thought a delay in resolving the issue of the hostages would create unnecessary fear in the hearts of Americans.

Carter, who has always proved that he has an unrivaled impudence, instead of treating the conditions of the Islamic Majlis wisely and firmly, began a campaign of hooliganism and, while ignoring the rightful will of the revolutionary Iranian nation, started a mistaken propaganda campaign, and this mistaken and wrong method eventually made the American nation hate him and turned them toward someone who will probably be the best person to destroy the foundations and basis of American imperialism.

Anyway, yesterday the pounding waves of the Islamic revolution of Iran left a mark on U.S. history which will leave no choice to American students of Carter's term of office but to review the history of the Islamic revolution of Iran. American historians will have to add prominence and importance to the Islamic revolution of Iran so as to prevent the thought that the disgraceful defeat of their 39th president was due to his involvement with a weak nation and an uninfluential revolution. From now on the incidents and happenings of the Islamic revolution of Iran will form a destiny-making part of American and even world history.

Jimmy Carter, the toppled President of America, will have to live in disgrace in the coming years and despair of thinking of the years when he could have but did not contribute to the exaltation of humanity. Perhaps if Carter understood the language of Ferdows [Iranian poet and philosopher], in those sad days to come he would whisper the following of his lines: "A bird perched on a mountain and then flew away. What did he add to that mountain or what did he take with him? I am that bird and this world is my mountain. When I die, will the world suffer my loss?"

Carter Presidency Scored

LD052222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2039 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Finally, after several months of propaganda by the imperialists' wire agencies and puppet campaigns by the U.S. presidential election nominees, Jimmy Carter, the peanut farmer and democratic defender of human rights, gave his place to Ronald Reagan, actor of comedy films, thus delighting mankind by freeing it from such a supporter.

The performance of this Democratic occupier of the White House, like that of his predecessors, is full of crimes, aggression and ignoring the basic rights of the world's oppressed. Unconditional support for the defunct shah--the man responsible for the murder of 60,000 martyrs and for 100,000 cripples--martyrdom of thousands of freedom fighters in the Philippines and Central America, murder of thousands of Muslim oppressed in Lebanon, occupied Palestine, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and other places in the world are only a corner of the black performance of the 39th occupier of the American palace.

Yet what Carter and his associates will never forget is the emergence of Iran's Islamic revolution and the mobilization of millions of the world's Muslims and oppressed against the great devil and its agents. The blow which the occupiers of the White House and especially Carter suffered from Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the world's oppressed, was so fierce and crushing, resulting in Carter's losing the rest of his alcholic brain, thus resorting to the most stupid operations at the Tabas desert, the coup plot, and provoking Saddam in order to defeat Iran's Islamic revolution.

The realistic messages and speeches by Imam Khomeyni in the course of the last year are indications of the vast insight of the oppressed's leader, revealing stupid actions taken by Carter as a futile effort to continue to live in the White House.

Following the capture of the espionage nest and Carter's decision to declare economic sanctions against Iran, the imam said: "You want to be president, but you do not know how. All his struggles are aimed at a reelection success, yet he is mistaken, he thought, if he resorted to threatening Iran and saying 'we will encircle Iran with economic sanctions and make Iran's economy suffer,' the people of America will praise his actions by clapping their hands and then reelecting him."

After the disgraceful defeat of the Tabas operation Imam Khomeyni said: "Carter should realize that his foolish action will result in making new opponents out of his supporters. Carter should relize that with his heavyhanded action he has degraded his political prestige to zero and will have to give up hope for a second term in the presidency. With his action Carter proved that he has lost his power of thinking and is unable to govern a large country such as the United States of America." Now, after the realization of the imam's forecasts, we hope to observe the downfall of imperialism in the near future.

TEHRAN: U.S. MILITARY ROLE IN GULF, MIDEAST 'UNSEEN PACT'

GF060951 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0420 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Imperialists' United Front in the Region"]

[Text] UPI reports from Colorado that Carter's national security adviser, Brzezinski, admitted in one of his speeches that an Islamic revival is threatening stability in the Persian Gulf. Brzezinski, who was delivering an election speech in Carter's favor, said that the United States has long-term plans to safeguard the region's peace and stability.

Brzezinski tried to portray the confrontations and disputes in the Middle East--and particularly the war imposed on Iran by Iraq and the change of regime in Iran--as issues resulting from the Islamic revival. Brzezinski's remarks were a hint and a warning to the region's regimes of the danger of the awakening of the Muslim peoples in the area.

By admitting that the United States cannot establish another NATO pact in the Persian Gulf, Brzezinski conceded the regionalization of issues in the area. He also admitted the United States has long-term plans to prevent Islam from threatening the interests of a superpower like the United States, and especially the economic cartels led by the United States--cartels that fear the spread of war in an area that daily exports 16 million barrels of crude oil, the substance vital to Western industry. Political observers consider the remarks by Carter's national security adviser as a warning from U.S. leaders to the U.S. Congress, the exploiting companies, politicians and to reactionary regimes in the area. They illustrate U.S. efforts to strengthen and support the region's reactionary regimes within the framework of plans being drawn up by secret committees of the Pentagon and CIA for countries that are victims of exploitation.

The hasty dispatch of AWACS planes and U.S. experts to the Persian Gulf; the military exercises, large and small, and particularly the participation of U.S. forces in exercises being carried out in conjunction with the Egyptian Army; the formation of the rapid deployment force and the stationing of its units in the new U.S. bases in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to intervene in military operations in the Middle East, as admitted by Harold Brown himself; U.S. military aid to King Husayn's regime, especially supplies of modern M-60 tanks; the agreement to sell fighter planes and missiles to Sultan Qabus' regime; the use of naval bases in Mombassa in Kenya, Berbera in Somalia, Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, Masirah Island in Oman and at the entrance of the Gulf of Oman and the Indian Ocean; and the use of all Egyptian military bases that were presented as gifts from the agent As-Sadat to U.S. imperialism--all these are links in the chain of the unseen U.S. military pact in the region.

We'll have to visualize the political agreements among the region's regimes so that the U.S. political game in the area becomes complete. It is not strange to see extreme rightwing regimes such as the regimes of King Husayn and King Hassan cooperating and concluding treaties with politically defeated pseudoleftists such as Saddam's regime, whose extreme fascism has been demonstrated to all the region's peoples. Here, one should look for the U.S. military advisers who are assisting these rulers in forming a united front for reactionaries, perpetrating and guarding imperialist interests and safeguarding the flow of cheap crude oil from the [word indistinct] Persian Gulf.

The warning we issue to the United States and puppet regimes in the area is that Iran--and all revolutionary regimes in the region--will firmly prevent U.S. interference in their internal affairs. It is another warning to Anwar as-Sadat, who has declared to area countries that he will not hesitate to aid any Middle East country that asks for it. We should point out here that As-Sadat's assistance to Saddam at-Tikriti's regime cannot prevent Saddam's downfall.

RAJA'I CHAIRS 5 NOV COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD052240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Council of Ministers had a session this evening, chaired by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister. At this session, which lasted till 2300, the news and different reports in connection with the current affairs of the country were reviewed and drafts of bills and proposals made by the Energy and Post and Telegraph Ministries, the plan and budget organization, the Ministry of the Interior and the organization for executive and employment affairs of the country were discussed and approved.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SALE OF MIRAGE JETS TO IRAQ

JN051830 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that the parliamentary under secretary in the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran met today with French Ambassador in Tehran Guy Georgy. During this meeting, the Iranian under secretary protested against the sale of French Mirage planes to Iraq. The under secretary requested clarifications on this matter.

The French ambassador stressed the profound ties of friendship and amity between the two countries and said that the reports about French military aid to Iraq in the form that has been published are baseless and that the French Government will supply Iraq with only five Mirages, late this year or early next year, in accordance with the agreement signed between France and Iraq in 1977.

Concluding, the French ambassador said that he would be grateful if he is allowed to go to the battlefront next week to see the military areas from close at hand.

FOREIGN CURRENCY OFFICES CLOSED; CURRENCIES CONFISCATED

LD051830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] According to the Central News Bureau, at the request of the Central Bank of Iran and with the order of the office of the prosecutor general, all the country's exchange offices were closed simultaneously and all foreign exchanges held by them were confiscated.

According to our correspondent's report [word indistinct] 70 groups today from the Central Bank and central revolution committee called on 70 exchange offices which were listed. The bureaus were closed and the foreign currencies held by them were confiscated.

The exchanges they carried were known by lists the offices had and by checking against receipts given to customers.

MAJLIS APPROVES APPOINTMENTS, DISCUSSES WAR

LD051442 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1048 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly had an open session today. In this meeting, which opened at 0820 with the recitation of some verses from the glorious Koran and which was under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, presented to the Majlis Mr Ebrahim Ahadi as the minister of justice and Mr Mohammad Mir-Mohammad-Sadeqi as the minister of labor and social affairs.

According to a Central News Bureau report, after the presentation of the ministers of justice and labor and social affairs and in accordance with internal Majlis regulations, 10 deputies spoke for and against the appointments. Then, open voting by means of ballots took place, and as a result Mr Ebrahim Ahadi was approved with 129 votes for, 19 votes against and 27 abstentions; Mr Mohammad Mir-Mohammad-Sadeqi was approved with 160 votes for, 1 vote against and 11 abstentions.

According to a report by our correspondent, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, presented seven government bills to the Majlis. In this session, Mr Raja'i, the prime minister, also answered the question of the deputy from Kuhdasht in Lorestan concerning educational issues.

According to our correspondent, in the preagenda period today Morteza Mahmudi, the deputy from Qasr-e Shirin, said: The Muslim Iranian people rely only upon God, and dependent upon the power of God, they do not hope to receive assistance from any superpower; and by relying upon the power of God, they wish to free all the oppressed and wronged people of the world from the yoke of the superpowers. All the superpowers and their mercenaries, especially the infidel Saddam, should know that our people are never afraid of their aggressive acts. Continuing his speech, he said: The world should know that Saddam's actions have made the fascists of the world look respectable. Nevertheless, none of these actions have been or will be able to weaken the firm resolve of our nation. On the contrary, his actions have given rise to a holy anger in them, and (?victory) comes from unity. This war made the people aware that their duty concerning the revolution has not come to an end. The deputy from Qasr-e Shirin presented the Majlis with a detailed report concerning the battlefronts in the west of the country and said: I should like to inform the beloved Iranian nation that in the west of the country the initiative is on the whole in the hands of our forces, and each day they become more and more prepared to inflict even more deadly blows upon the enemy.

The next speaker was Fazollah Salavati, deputy from Esfahan, who, referring to the people who have gone to other cities from the regions and cities which are involved in the war, said: Since the beginning of the war various camps have been set up in Esfahan for the evacuees. However, I must say that some suspicious individuals included themselves among the evacuees in order to disrupt the city, and this angered the people of Esfahan. But there is no problem in Esfahan concerning our sisters and brothers who have gone there.

After the preagenda speeches and with the approval of other deputies, Mohammad Rashidian, the deputy from Abadan, went to the podium and, while thanking the military and guards brothers, the tribes of the region and the people of Khuzestan for their self-sacrifice and devotion to the path of Islam, said: Abadan's position is very sensitive, and the enemy is trying to dominate the city.

Our people have resisted the blood-thirsty and infidel forces of the Iraqi Ba'thists for 40 days and still continue to resist them. Under these conditions, I believe that the country's current problems and problems concerning the war should be placed at the top of the Majlis agenda and that other issues should be considered later. I request the Majlis to devote more of its work to the current affairs of the country in order to save and continue the revolution and to defeat the enemy. The deputy from Abadan said: As the imam of the nation has emphasized, the officials and responsible persons should, as soon as possible, try to break the seige of Abadan. The officials should know that if any negligence is shown in this matter and if the necessary resources, whether human or military, are not used, the Iranian people will not forgive them. They will not only be condemned in the eyes of the nation but will also be responsible to God and will receive their divine punishment. At the end, referring to the evil things which are being said by the opportunists about the army, he said: The share of the armed forces in this revolution is well known and if somebody denies it, he is either ignorant or a traitor. These days some people, either through ignorance or as the result of an enemy mission, raise such issues. However, they should know that our army acts in a correct way, and if criticism is made, it should be constructive criticism.

According to a report by our correspondent, today's open session came to an end at 1155. The next open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly will be held at 0800 next Tuesday.

KUNA Report

LD051142 Kuwait KUNA in English 1032 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 Nov (KUNA)--Over 100 members of Iran's Islamic Assembly (parliament), apparently concerned about the fall of Khorramshahr, have called for a closed-door session to examine the latest situation in the Iran-Iraq conflict, parliamentary sources said Wednesday.

Fakhroddin Hejazi, a prominent Moslem fundamentalist member of parliament tabled [introduced] a motion with over 100 signatures asking the speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, to convene a formal closed-door session urgently and invite the military authorities to explain the latest developments in the war zone.

Addressing the parliamentarians, Hejazi said that the house knew nothing about the war and added he was worried about the fate of Abadan after Khorramshahr, renamed Khuninshahr.

Hejazi asked parliament to keep an eye on what was happening on the war front. The people of Abadan were deserting their homes and were leaving on foot towards the Lurestan region, he added.

Another member of parliament--Sayed Mohammed Khamene'i--supporting the viewpoint of Hejazi, said parliament should set up a committee to examine the problems which led to the fall of Khorramshahr and take appropriate measures for the safeguard of Abadan.

The speaker later announced he would take necessary steps to convene the closed-door session with responsible military authorities present in the house.

PROCEDURES ISSUED FOR RATIONING OF PARAFFIN

LD051920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The fuel and energy committee of the economic mobilization board released a statement announcing procedures for the distribution of paraffin in Tehran.

On the basis of this statement, the paraffin used by the public will be distributed to houses under the supervision of mosques or local councils.

Mosques and local councils have collected statistics relating to the number of inhabitants of each district for the purpose of correct distribution of paraffin. This will form the basis for the distribution of paraffin.

Paraffin distributors are hereby requested to inform their local mosques or councils of the amount of paraffin they normally sell.

Mosques and local councils entrusted with the task are dutybound to prepare [word indistinct] rationing tickets and make them available to the inhabitants of their districts.

All guilds, bakeries, drycleaners, schools, clinics and hospitals, in order to receive their rations ought to refer to their relevant guilds, Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health or other relevant departments at the governorate offices, so the distribution of their fuel needs can be met via the nearest petrol and paraffin stations.

Meanwhile, the amount of paraffin allocated to shops will be less than the amount allocated to local inhabitants and the exact amount will be decided by mosques and local councils.

The mobilization headquarters said that those already using gas, natural gas and gasoil for the purpose of heating will not be given paraffin allocations.

RUMOR OF DISSOLUTION OF PURGE COMMITTEES REBUTTED

LD051940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the minister of state for executive affairs has issued a circular concerning the purge issue and the proceedings of the purge committees in governmental departments. The circular says: All the decrees and circulars which have been issued since 28 August 1980 on the purge of civil servants have no legal basis and ought to be declared null and void.

In view of the fact that the purge bill is under review by the Islamic Consultative Assembly, purge files are kept as before with the purge committee, so that after the Islamic Consultative Assembly's decision the necessary procedures may be followed.

Therefore, it is obvious that the relating issue, and the subject of the Islamic Consultative Assembly's Principle 90 Committee circular, was not the dissolution of the purge committees.

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST IMPOSTORS IN HOSPITALS

LD052000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report the headquarters responsible for the affairs of the war injured and wounded stationed at the Health Ministry, the Islamic coordination headquarters of hospitals and other departments under the jurisdiction of this ministry have jointly released a statement addressed to all medical units.

The statement says: In view of the fact that some suspicious individuals, disguised as visitors to the wounded in hospitals, are trying with their negative propaganda and possible distribution of leaflets to weaken the morale of these living martyrs of the revolution, all committees concerned with visits to the wounded are obliged, with the confirmation of this headquarters and under the control of Islamic associations in hospitals, to visit the wounded.

Therefore, the Islamic associations of hospitals ought to station at least one guard 24 hours a day in each hospital, and open a visitors' book somewhere near the hospital door and act as guides for groups of individuals who wish to visit the wounded persons.

Also, presents or cash ought to be distributed with the guidance of the Islamic associations and according to the needs of the wounded.

CONGESTION OF IMPORTED GOODS REPORTED AT BORDER

LD052034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, as a result of overcongestion of imported goods going through Astra customs [border with Soviet Union where goods exported to Iran by both East and West European countries arrive by rail] and also because of the existence of a large amount of pulp and paper there, all merchants and industrialists have been warned to pick up their goods from Astra customs as soon as possible.

Otherwise, after a 15-day deadline from the date of this statement, actions will be taken to transfer the imported goods to customs in cities other than Tehran.

It is obvious that any damage or expenditure occurring as a result of these transfers will be the importers' responsibility and no claims will be accepted.

LE MONDE REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS ON 4 NOV ANNIVERSARY

LD051353 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Huge Demonstration Outside U.S. Embassy"]

[Text] Tehran--Hundreds of thousands of Iranians demonstrated throughout the country this Tuesday morning, 4 November, to celebrate two anniversaries: the anniversary of Imam Khomeyni's departure into exile 17 years ago and the occupation of the U.S. Embassy just 1 year ago. Right from dawn in Tehran dense processions, headed by banners and portraits of Imam Khomeyni, converged toward the "den of spies." Young girls in chadors, adolescents in camouflage dress, workers in overalls, religious men draped in their brown or black cloaks, soldiers buttoned up tight in their uniforms, and militiamen in khaki battledress, paraded along the capital's network of main roads. At about 1000 the human tide sweeping toward the U.S. Embassy from all sides came to a halt because of a blockage.

Early risers benefitted. For the first time in 1 year, the embassy gates were wide open.

Anybody could pass through them without any restriction or identity checks and it was with wild joy that men and women, children and old people invaded the premises of what was a "fortress" of the powerful United States in the Middle East, sitting freely on the once well-maintained lawns, to watch the spectacle which was about to begin.

While awaiting the arrival of the speakers on the platform, the crowd watched with delight the spectacle of a tumultuous celebration. Revolutionary songs mingled with military marches played by brass bands; Imam Khomeyni's voice calling on the people to rise up against the "U.S. oppressors" in a harangue recorded on cassette [as published] 17 years ago, on the eve of his departure into exile, drowned out the slogans which young people were chanting at the top of their voices: "No compromise with the great Satan!" "Death to imperialism!" "No more Vietnam, no more napalm!" The slogans published in advance by the mass media made no mention of the hostages or President Carter.

One jarring note almost degenerated into an incident: Militants set fire to the U.S. flag and were preparing to set fire to an effigy of President Carter which had been given vampire's teeth. An authoritarian voice immediately echoed round the embassy gardens: "Stop burning flags and effigies at once." After a moment's hesitation the overzealous militants went away crestfallen, dragging behind them the effigy of the White House chief whose grimacing face seemed to be smiling.

While the people's demonstrations were beginning in the streets of Tehran Algerian Ambassador Abdelkarim Ghraieb was having talks with the Iranian leaders on Mr Carter's reaction to the conditions set by Iran for the hostages' release. The Algerian diplomat handed over the official text of the Iranian proposals in Persian as well as its English translation at 1530 hours on Monday. Indeed, it had taken the prime minister's office almost 6 hours to have the document translated although the document was ready 24 hours previously. It is reported that one of the reasons for this delay are the details which were added to the text at the last minute.

Apparently these details were not enough. An avalanche of messages from Washington rained down on the Algerian Embassy during the evening and for a good part of the night. The State Department, while not explicitly calling into question any of the conditions set, was asking for clarifications but also and above all was explaining the U.S. viewpoint on the means of carrying out the deal. One of the major problems relates to the chronology of the envisaged scenario. Tehran has proposed that the hostages be released in stages as the agreement is carried out; Washington, however, is insisting that all the captives be returned together and is pointing out that, in any case, it will take a relatively long time to meet Tehran's demands.

The State Department's arguments are not invalid. Three of the four elements in the dispute are dauntingly complex, as our Washington correspondent explains.

For these reasons, which the Algerian ambassador was to explain to the Iranian leaders this Tuesday morning, the United States wants all the hostages to be released before the pledges President Carter gives are fully carried out. President Carter could immediately satisfy Tehran on the first condition set: the U.S. pledge never again to interfere in Iranian internal affairs. In view of the deep distrust felt here for "U.S. imperialism," the Islamic government might be hesitant to accept the White House chief's word that the other three conditions will be carried out.

Washington Wants Clarifications

Algeria's role could be decisive in this respect. If it were to guarantee the U.S. good faith, it is not impossible that the Tehran government might agree to reverse the chronological order of the scenario. Moreover, it would stand to gain from sealing the deal before the presidential election results are proclaimed. A victory for Mr Reagan or President Carter would give the U.S. officials greater room to maneuver in future negotiations.

Therefore, it is no coincidence that the "Islamic students" who had occupied the U.S. Embassy last year handed over responsibility for the hostages on Monday and that everything is ready for them to be able to leave the capital "within 1 hour" to quote an Iranian official.

The "Islamic students" political role is not, however, ended. The audience which Imam Khomeyni granted to their representatives yesterday received widespread publicity. The "revolution guide" paid a glowing tribute to them: "You have shown all oppressed peoples," he told them, "that the superpowers are powerless to bend the will of those determined to resist them."

The imam quoted the example of the Afghan people "small, weak and unarmed," but who "have taught Russia a lesson" thereby helping to destroy the myth of the invincibility of the powerful in this world.

The "Islamic students" announced that their mission is now to fight the Iraqi invaders. In fact many of them are already at the front and in most state administrative departments where they are acting as "political commissioners"--another parallel organization trying to ensure strict application of the "imam's line."

ROULEAU: LEADERS DETERMINED TO PURSUE U.S. SETTLEMENT

LD051225 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "An 'Honorable' Way Out for Mr Carter"]

[Text] Tehran--The Iranians are preparing to solemnly celebrate on Tuesday, 4 November, the "victory over imperialism" which the taking of the U.S. diplomats hostage just 1 year ago constitutes in their eyes. The undertaking, which was then compared to a bold poker game or a delicate chess game, is now seen as having been crowned with success.

The Iranians think that "Uncle Sam" has been checkmated--the term is of Persian origin. However, on Sunday the Iranian Majlis chose to offer President Carter an "honorable" way out: If he fulfills the four conditions set by the Parliament, the U.S. captives, described as spies and criminals, will all be released without trial. The loser is even being offered easy payment facilities: If it is technically difficult for him to honor all his commitments immediately, the hostages could be released gradually as he fulfilled the required conditions. However, there is one precondition: The deal, portrayed as a package deal, must be accepted or rejected as a whole, even if it is only partially acceptable.

It must be said that great care has been taken not to demand from President Carter a ransom beyond his means. Proposals made by deputies aimed including additional conditions--such as for example the withdrawal of the AWACS radar aircraft from Saudi Arabia or the withdrawal of the U.S. fleet from the Persian Gulf--were rejected. Iranian Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani used the assembly's standing orders with consummate skill to set aside each of the proposed amendments put forward by various members of Parliament.

Ayatollah Rafsanjani was quick, directing the debate with speed, and he also managed cleverly to gloss over the question of the resumption of U.S. arms supplies, since this is an embarrassing question for the Iranian Government. When one deputy implicitly accused Ayatollah Khalkhali of wanting to exchange the hostages for U.S. military equipment, the Islamic judge defended himself by launching into a violent diatribe which was clearly in danger of diverting the debate onto dangerous ground. Failing to recall him to order despite furious ringing of the bell, the assembly speaker suddenly leaped out of his seat, declaring the session suspended. It took almost 30 minutes to make the furious Islamic judge see reason. The secrecy sought would seem to tally with persistent rumors circulating in diplomatic circles in Tehran that U.S. arms supplies have already begun, thanks to airlifts started recently between Pakistan and Iran.

Right from the beginning of Sunday's session it was clear that everything possible would be done to prevent the deputies from making the slightest alteration in the conditions drawn up by the ad hoc committee. U.S. constitutional law experts had been consulted. The Iranian Government's lawyer in Washington, former Senator Jim Abourezk, had some part in drafting Tehran's demands. The objective was to avoid making it legally impossible for President Carter to accept the Iranian conditions.

Procedural Difficulties

One of the two main problems raised related to the "freezing" of some of the Iranian assets by the courts at the request of U.S. banks, companies and institutions which were trying to recover debts contracted under the former regime which the Islamic government refuses to honor. The difficult was overcome; if President Carter failed to take "legal and administrative measures" to cancel the proceedings started or about to start, the U.S. Government should promise to pay compensation proportional to the sanctions which the U.S. courts might possibly impose on Iran. The legal problem has thus been transformed into a purely financial question.

The second problem was how to make it legally possible for President Carter to seize the fortune of the former shah and his family. The Tehran government's U.S. lawyers think they have found a constitutional trick: Washington would first accept the "Islamic Republic's sovereign right--a right recognized worldwide--"to confiscate the property of the fallen sovereign and members of his family, as property which belongs de jure to the Iranian nation."

Once this assumption is accepted, President Carter--or his successor--could then have the imperial family's fortune in the United States seized before handing it over to the Iranian state.

Diplomatic exchanges were continuing this Monday morning with a view to carrying out the proposed deal. Algerian Ambassador Abdelkarim Ghraieb, had talks this Monday with Prime Minister Raja'i. It is being pointed out that Algeria represents Iranian interests in the United States. UN delegate (Zuheir Yammin), who was received the previous day by the government chief, offered the international organization's services for transferring the hostages. The latter are apparently already assembled in Tehran, ready for departure. However, the official text of the Iranian Majlis' resolution had still not been officially handed to Washington this Monday morning. This delay, and the White House's hesitation in accepting what could look like a diktat to U.S. opinion make it unlikely that the captives will be released before the presidential election.

Nonetheless, if the settlement succeeds it will certainly eventually modify the internal balance of forces in Iran and also alter the game on the international chessboard. It seems obvious that Iraq will not accept the supply of U.S. arms to Iran without reacting, while the Soviet Union is refusing to give it any military aid. Indeed, Western sources in Tehran confirm that Moscow "froze" all arms contracts previously reached with Baghdad in the initial days of the war. Shipments en route for Iraq immediately received the order to return to their home port. Some 800 Soviet military advisers who usually live in Baghdad were recalled to Moscow. Referring to the precedent of the Ogaden war, which led Somalia to repudiate its treaty with the USSR, observers are not ruling out a similar split between Baghdad and Moscow. Iraq would then step up its swing toward the Western powers, especially France, above all if it were confirmed that France would begin to supply Mirage F-1 aircraft equipped with air-to-air missiles this month.

However, there is no indication that Iran would move closer to the USSR even if the USSR were to dissociate itself from Iraq still further.

Meanwhile the effects of the Iranian Majlis' decision on the hostages have begun to be seen on the Iranian political scene. Various measures have been taken against the Mojahedin-e Khalq (progressive Muslim movement), who publicly opposed the "premature" release of the U.S. captives.

This Monday morning Tehran radio indicated that the trial of Mr (Saadati), one of the movement's leaders accused of spying for the USSR, would begin on Tuesday (proceedings had been postpoined indefinitely at the beginning of the war). On Sunday the republic's public prosecutor announced that all this party's publications are now banned. At the same time an increasing number of Mojahedin-e Khalq are being arrested throughout the country.

The Tudeh Communist Party is also threatened. Although it refrained from publishing any statement on the hostages affair, its central organ MARDOM was banned 1 week ago just before the start of the Majlis debate.

While the left's future seems uncertain, the future of the liberal right is looking gloomier. The possible release of the hostages will not, paradoxically enough, benefit those who are denounced as being "pro-American." The "radicals" in the Islamic Republican Party who guided the occupation of the U.S. Embassy have kept the initiative right to the end; it is they and not the moderates, whether religious or secular, as might have been expected, who have pushed for a settlement of the hostages problem with the United States, going so far as to use some arguments formerly expounded by liberals such as Mehdi Bazargan or by "nationalists" like President Bani-Sadr. By way of protest against these "maneuvers," most of the deputies close to the head of state and the president of the first provisional government refrained from speaking during the Majlis debate, and many even abstained from voting.

In the magazine MIZAN, which, he edits Mehdi Bazargan has just published a series of articles on the repression being exercised under the Islamic Republic, comparing it to the "savagery" of the repression which prevailed under the shah. President Bani-Sadr, who has deserted the capital to take up residence in the south of the country, is inveighing against Mr Raja'i's government in articles published almost every day by his newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI. The power struggle--which was largely behind the hostages' seizure 1 year ago--has clearly just entered a new phase.

OVEYSI COORDINATING OPPOSITION IN PARIS

WA061100 Paris LE POINT in French 27 Oct 80 p 66

[Text] Former General Oveysi of the Imperial Iranian Army is going called to order, like former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar, by the French authorities, who are reproaching him for conducting activities hardly compatible with those of a simple refugee. General Oveysi has reportedly recently held a veritable council of war of members of the Iranian opposition near Paris.

AIR FORCE ATTACKS IN IRAQI TERRITORY DETAILED

LD060956 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The defenders of the skies of the Islamic homeland yesterday attacked an Iraqi garrison and an enemy brigade and destroyed them. A bridge in the north of Iraq was also destroyed. Citing the commander of an important Iranian airbase, PARS reported that in yesterday's heroic operations by air force pilots one enemy armored brigade in the north of Panjwin in Iraq was destroyed and 500 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed or wounded. During this lightning attack a large number of enemy artillery pieces, tanks, antiaircraft guns and behicles were also destroyed.

Today our fighters also attacked a garrison in the north of Iraq and inflicted heavy blows upon it, and the bridge linking Panjwin with Sulaymaniyah was destroyed. According to the PARS report, our heroic pilots all returned safely to their bases after the execution of their successful missions.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 261-263

261: 5 Nov Air Victories

LD052138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Communique 261 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and enemy-crushing compatriots of Iran: The fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are still pursuing their aim in crushing the wicked enemy and will not stop until the complete destruction of all the forces of blasphemy. The powerful fighting forces of the Airborne Division of the ground forces this morning, in their eagle-like attacks on the mercenary enemy in the Allaho Akbar heights, destroyed 8 tanks and 1 communication vehicle and killed more than 40 evil followers of Saddam. In these operations our forces did not suffer any casualties and the heroes of Islam enjoy high morale.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

262: Operations in Dezful Region

LD052144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Communique 262 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim struggling compatriots of Iran: The praiseworthy strugglers of the Airborne Division of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in their successful operations carried out in the Dezful region, attacked the aggressor enemy and destroyed 2 cannons, 8 vehicles and a number of enemy trenches and killed more than 25 Iraqi mercenaries. In thse operations our forces did not suffer any casualties or damages.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

263: Air Force Successes

LD061108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Communique 263 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and revolutionary Iranian compatriots: In the battle yesterday, 5 November, combatants of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have carried out the following operations:

A. In enemy territory:

1. Destruction of between 15 and 20 military vehicles and the bombing of part of the military installations north of Sulaymaniyah city.

2. Destruction of a number of bunkers of Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries north of Panjwin garrison.

3. Destruction of several vehicles and trucks north of Panjwin garrison.

4. An attack on a military garrison north of Sulaymaniyah city, inflicting substantial damage to the garrison.

5. Destruction of 40 military vehicles, 4 tanks and 1 ammunition dump, as well as blowing up an enemy concentration area in [word indistinct] of Iraq.

B. In the Ahvaz-Abadan region:

1. An attack on an Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary troop concentration camp west of Ahvaz, resulting in inflicting substantial damage and casualties on the enemy.

2. Destruction of a quantity of enemy armored equipment and troops south of Abadan in the course of several sorties.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REPORTAGE ON 5-6 NOV ABADAN, KHUNINSHAHR SITUATION

PARS on Fighting

LD051255 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] PARS quoting a reliable official in Abadan Governorate reported from Abadan at 2210 that the attacks launched by the mercenary forces of the infidel Saddam, using artillery and mortar fire on the residential districts of Abadan, is still continuing and the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are responding to the fire of the aggressor enemy.

According to this report, as a result of fire from the mortars of the Ba'thist aggressors, four people in one of Abadan's districts were martyred. According to another report from PARS, on the road between Mahshahr and Abadan there were several confrontations durir the day between the forces of the Islamic Republic and Iraqi mercenaries. The southern part of Bahmanshir is being cleaned up by the soldiers of Islam.

Governorate Official on Situation

LD060450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] At 0600 today an informed official at the governor's office in Abadan reported:

Last night the Ba'thist mercenaries reduced the intensity of their attacks on Abadan, but the general situation in the town is generally unchanged. According to this report, the most intense attacks since the beginning of the war took place 2 nights ago and throughout yesterday on the residential areas in Abadan, so that even hospitals and mosques were not immune from these fierce attacks. As a result of the shelling of the town, a number of civilian Abadani compatriots were martyred and wounded. Nine have been reported martyred and 37 wounded in two hospitals in this town.

This report states: The south bank of the Bahmanshir River, which was the site of fighting between truth and falsehood over the past few days, has been completely cleared of the Ba'thist mercenaries.

On the Khuninshahr front the brave combatants of Islam, who are ready to give their lives, are still in control of the eastern part of Khuninshahr and are preventing the Ba'thist aggressors from entering that area.

Defense of Cities

LD061152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports from Abadan that this morning an aircraft belonging to the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran carried out a sortie over the positions of the aggressive enemy, which is trying to effect a complete encirclement of Abadan, and destroyed some enemy equipment. A PARS correspondent reported from the forward line of the Abadan front that following this bombardment one could see smoke rising from the fire from enemy equipment and vehicles.

Meanwhile, Islam's combatants, despite enemy equipment [as heard], continue heroically to prevent the enemy from advancing and penetrating the Abadan front.

According to the report last night and yesterday evening Abadan defenders, along with brothers in the military, attacked the positions of the infidel enemy and in a guerrilla assault on the Abadan-Mahshahr road axis, using RPG-7 and grenades and other light arms, destroyed several enemy tanks and troop carriers, and set one ammunition dump on fire. The explosion of enemy ammunition could still be heard in Abadan until dawn today.

According to the same report, at about 0940 today an Iraqi MiG violated Abadan's airspace, but it was forced to flee as a result of the antiaircraft fire from Islam's combatants. Meanwhile, Iraqi mercenaries, from this morning until the filing this dispatch, continue to shell residential areas of Abadan with their long-range artillery, five-five artillery and mortar fire. Despite suffering conspicuous casualties, the Iraqi mercenaries again today continued to hold their positions on the Abadan-Mahshahr road axis, 4 km from Abadan, and also on the western part of Bahmanshir. Islam's combatants continued today to exchange fire with the mercenary enemy.

According to the same report, battles continued throughout last night around the Bahmanshir River, the Zolfaqari District, Fayyaziyeh and the Abadan-Mahshahr road, and our warriors, with their efforts and endeavors, prevented the enemy from deploying forces in those areas. Continuing the battle, this morning they cleared the region of the presence of the infidels.

In another dispatch, PARS reported that our combatants on the Khunishahr front continued to courageously defend the eastern part of the city and prevented the enemy from crossing the bridge linking Khuninshahr and Abadan and penetrating the eastern section of the city. The defenders of the Islamic revolution on this front have carried out guerrilla operations and struck considerable blows against the aggressive enemy stationed in the western part of Khuninshahr.

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO AHVAZ CITIZENS, FIGHTING REPORTED

Callup of Power Department Employees

GF051756 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Communique issued by the Mahshahr governor's office--no date given]

[Excerpt] In his exalted name. The following employees of the Abadan and Khuninshahr power department are requested to report to the Mahshahr power department as soon as possible. Otherwise, they will be dealt with in accordance with wartime regulations.

Tanks, Vehicles Destroyed

LD060454 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report from Ahvaz, as a result of the enemy-destroying attacks by the brave combatants of the army Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Karkheh Kur axis, yesterday two tanks and three vehicles belonging to the enemy were destroyed and some of Saddam's deceived troops were captured by the defenders of the Islamic revolution.

According to this report, the [word indistinct] combatants of the Airborne Division returned safely to their bases after these operations.

Shelling of Residential Areas

LD051202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1039 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports from Ahvaz that Iraqi mercenary forces resumed shelling residential areas in the city this morning and that our artillery is returning enemy fire. The agency has also learned that over the past 2 days our own aircraft have inflicted casualities on the enemy around (Mokriyeh) village, Susangerd front.

Also, on the same front, enemy forces on the banks of the Sableh River have come under mortar shelling by the defenders of the Islamic revolution, and casualties were inflicted on the infidel enemy.

PARS on Situation

LD061220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, citing the combatants returning from [words indistinct] front, reports from Ahvaz that yesterday artillery fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran severely crushed the aggressive enemy and forced it to retreat. No reports have been received detailing the losses and casualties suffered by the enemy yesterday or the extent to which it has retreated.

The same report says that at 1015 today, Saddam's mercenaries fired several artillery shells on residential areas in Ahvaz, one of which hit a school. As a result of enemy shelling of Ahvaz, so far one person has been martyred and several people have been injured and transferred to hospitals in the city.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN WESTERN REGION

Enemy Positions in Ilam Destroyed

LD051858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] While the war against the infidel forces in the western regions is continuing, PARS this afternoon quoted the Ilam governor general as follows: The artillery fire of our fighters today destroyed three mortar positions [word indistinct] and a five-five field gun belonging to the enemy at the Ilam front. The personnel and the crew of these guns were killed.

According to the same report, at the Pa-ye Ab post on the Mehran front, the enemy rallying point was pounded and the aggressors stationed in these positions were killed.

Airborne Forces' Attack

LD060631 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau, quoting the Islamic Revolution Guards in Susangerd, has reported: Around 1000 yesterday the brave combatants of the army Airborne Division brought the enemy forces in the southern parts of the Allaho Akbar Hills under intense fire. This report states that a thick pall of smoke, rising from the southern region of these hills, indicated heavy damage to the vehicles of the aggressive Iraqi infidels.

According to another report by the Central News Bureau, the enemy, who has retreated from his positions, fired some shells in revenge at the city at 1700 yesterday. As a result of the shelling four people were martyred and 10 wounded.

Battles Continue

LD052252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2047 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reported from Kermanshah at 2100 today: The fierce battle between Islam's combatants and the deceived soldiers of Saddam is still continuing in Kan-e Zur, and the valiant forces of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran today destroyed two of the enemy's positions where heavy weaponry was stored.

Meanwhile, a battle involving heavy weaponry and mortar launchers is continuing on the fronts of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and the Qasr-e Shirin heights.

The PARS correspondent also reported at 1900 today, quoting the commander of the Kermanshah gendarmierie, that tribesmen and gendarmerie personnel, as well as Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, are in full control of the situation in Regab and Daiau regions.

NVOI WELCOMES MAJLIS DECISION ON U.S. HOSTAGES

TA040927 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "A Decision Approved by the Iranian Nation"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: As you are aware, the Islamic Consultative Assembly heard the report of the Special Commission reviewing the problem of the hostages and approved it by a majority of votes following the explanation of some of the deputies. The report of the Special Commission was read by Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini, who, since the beginning of the occupation of the U.S. spy den by the student followers of the imam's policy, had been fully informed about the subversive and espionage activities of the employees of the U.S. Embassy in Iran and about the documents and evidence discovered there, which reveal some of the activities of the American spies in our homeland. He is also intimately acquainted with the views of the struggling student followers of the imam's policy.

It is stated in the report of the Islamic Consultative Assembly's Special Commission: Following an all-out review of the hostage problem, the commission has come to the conclusion and believes that the resolution of this problem is conditional on the realization of the legitimate demands of the Iranian nation by the United States. First: The United States should guarantee that it will not interfere in Iran's internal affairs, whether directly or indirectly. Second: It should issue an order cancelling the freezing of Iran's assets in American banks and should also cancel all decrees pertaining to economic and financial sanctions against Iran.

Third: All financial claims by American companies and monopolies against Iran should be dropped. Fourth: The plundered property of the former shah should be returned to the Iranian nation. The Special Commission requested that Carter issue a decree regarding the confiscation of the plundered property of the former shah and of members of his family and that he take the necessary measures for its return to the Iranian nation.

In its report, which was approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the Special Commission resolved that the 52 American hostages will only be released if the United States accepts all the conditions. Should the United States accept a number of these conditions, then only some of the hostages will be released. In this case the selection of this number will be made by the Iranian side. Thus, the Islamic Consultative Assembly took the main step toward the release of the American hostages. Now, if responsible U.S. officials have the slightest sincerity in their remarks regarding attempts to release the hostages, it is their turn to pave the way for implementing this matter by carrying out the legitimate demands of the Iranian nation.

If we use the acts and statements by U.S. official authorities up to this day as a basis for judgment, we see that for U.S. ruling circles the problem of the hostages has merely been a legitimate means to implement anti-Iranian plots, to step up the military presence of U.S. imperialism in the region and ultimately to overthrow the system of the Islamic Republic and to restore its domination over our homeland and people.

We do not have to go very far. During these recent days when the Islamic Consultative Assembly's Special Commission was preparing the draft regarding conditions for the release of the American hostages, U.S. imperialism increased the number of its warships in the vicinity of Iran day by day. Right now more than 60 warships of the United States and its allies are endangering the independence and existence of not only our homeland, but of all the countries of our region. U.S. warmongering circles are so impudent that they openly talk of the occupation of the Near and Middle East's oilfields, of direct military intervention in Iran's internal affairs and even of the use of nuclear weapons in the Persian Gulf region. Despite the fact that during all the time of the hostages' detention world-devouring America repeatedly resorted to direct military intervention against Iran, to provocation and leadership of various multicolored plots and military coups against our Islamic Republic and to the mobilization of the counterrevolution within and abroad, even now it does not desist from these crimes.

Currently mankind is witnessing the fact that Iran has no need for the presence of the American hostages, and the important thing for our nation is the realization of its legitimate and lawful demands.

In connection with the Islamic Consultative Assembly's decision regarding the hostages, the faces of the liberals and of the overt and covert middlemen of the United States have once again been revealed--those who wanted to make use of the hostage problem for the return of their American overlords. The Iranian nation is pursuing its anti-imperialist and anti-American stance, and no trick or deceit, plot or threat can divert our nation from this (?national) course. The Islamic Consultative Assembly's decision has the approval of the Iranian nation.